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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

GREG LANDERS,

Plaintiff,

v.

QUALITY COMMUNICATIONS, INC.,
et al.,

Defendants.

2:11-CV-1928 JCM (RJJ)

ORDER

Presently before the court is defendants Quality Communications, Inc., et. al.'s motion to dismiss or, alternatively, for summary judgment. (Doc. #7). Plaintiff Greg Landers filed an opposition. (Doc. #12). Defendants then filed a reply. (Doc. #16).

The complaint asserts a Federal Fair Labor Standards Act ("FLSA") claim, alleging that defendants willfully failed to make overtime and/or minimum wage payments. (Doc. #1). Defendants' motion to dismiss argues that the complaint does not allege specific facts showing that plaintiff has a plausible claim. (Doc. #7).

A complaint must include a "short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief." FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2). The statement of the claim is intended to "give the defendant fair notice of what the claim is and the grounds upon which it rests." *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (internal citations omitted). Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6), courts may dismiss causes of action that "fail[] to state a claim upon which relief can be granted."

1 The court must “accept all factual allegations in the complaint as true.” *Tellabs, Inc. v.*
2 *Makor Issues & Rights, Ltd.*, 551 U.S. 308, 322 (2007). Further, the court must draw all reasonable
3 inferences in plaintiff’s favor. *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 547. However, “[t]o survive a motion to
4 dismiss, a complaint must contain sufficient factual matter . . . to state a claim to relief that is
5 plausible on its face.” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct. 1937, 1949 (2009) (internal citations omitted).
6 Although “not akin to a ‘probability requirement,’” the plausibility standard asks for more than a
7 sheer possibility that a defendant has acted unlawfully. *Id.* “Where a complaint pleads facts that are
8 ‘merely consistent’ with a defendant’s liability, it ‘stops short of the line between possibility and
9 plausibility of entitlement to relief.’” *Id.*

10 The instant complaint, plaintiff asserts that plaintiff was not paid time and one-half his hourly
11 rate for work he performed in excess of 40 hours a week. Further, plaintiff asserts that defendants
12 produced false and misleading payroll records.

13 These general allegations are “merely consistent” with defendants’ liability. *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct.
14 at 1949. Accordingly, plaintiff has stopped “short of the line between possibility and plausibility of
15 entitlement to relief.” *Id.* The complaint does not make any factual allegations providing an
16 approximation of the overtime hours worked, plaintiff’s hourly wage, or the amount of unpaid
17 overtime wages. *See Lagos v. Monster Painting, Inc.*, 2011 WL 6887116, at *2 (D. Nev. Dec. 29,
18 2011) (stating that a complaint devoid of factual allegations including an approximation of the
19 overtime hours worked, the regular hourly or weekly wage, or the amount of unpaid wages is
20 insufficient to state a plausible claim for relief under the FLSA). Therefore, the complaint does not
21 contain sufficient factual matter to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face. *Iqbal*, 129 S.Ct.
22 at 1949.

23 Accordingly,

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1 IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, ADJUDGED, AND DECREED that defendants Quality
2 Communications, Inc., et. al.'s motion to dismiss (doc. #7) be, and the same hereby is, GRANTED.

3 DATED April 6, 2012.

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5 
6 UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE